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The Times.

ENLARGED SHEET.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1884.

The President's Message.

The most important recommendation

in the annual message of President

Arthur is that during the construction

of the Nicaragua canal, railway and

graph line. He says truly that the

political and commercial advantages of

such a project can scarcely be over-

estimated.

The President favors the continuation of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty for seven years more—a recommendation which will not be received with unanimous favor.

He favors the confirmation of the Mexican commercial reciprocity treaty—measures that cut both ways as far as the Pacific Coast is concerned.

He favors the reorganization of our foreign consular service—an obvious necessity.

He favors the enlargement of the scope of our neutrality law, so as to provide for the punishment of overt acts, whether committed on our soil or our agencies, with which the United States is at peace—a just and honorable ground to take.

He urges the revision of our naturalization laws—the necessity of which is admitted.

He decidedly favors the suspension

of the coinage of silver dollars and the

issue of silver certificates. He quotes

the report of the Secretary of the

Treasury showing that the large sum

of \$100,000,000 has been coined annually

for the last six years; that \$100,000,000 in silver dol-

lars are now outstanding and only \$40,-

000,000 of this amount in actual circu-

lation. He thinks that unless the com-

merce, are long, to become our sole

metallic standard.

He favors calling in the trade dollars, therefore paying only a slight advance over their bullion value.

He recommends the abolition of all taxes, except those relating to distilled spirits.

He urges Congress to investigate

questions looking to the increase of our

foreign trade, and agrees with the Secre-

tary of the Treasury that the duty of

especially investigating the subject may

be probably intrusted to a competent

commission.

He urges Congress to take measures

for the revival of American shipping

interests, and favors the reorganization

of the Treasury, the granting of govern-

ment subsidies to American mail

steamship lines, etc.; otherwise our

foreign carrying trade must remain

as it is, in the hands of foreigners

mainly. The country will sustain the

President and Congress in proper ef-

forts looking to the reorganization of the

American merchant marine.

The President urges the improvement

of our coast defenses—a measure of

utmost importance and over-present

necessity.

He urges the decrease of the single-

rate postage on drop letters from two

cents to one cent—a recommendation

that will meet with popular approval.

He concurs with the Postmas-

ter-General in recommending the adop-

tion of some means to se-

ure exceptional dispatch in the

delivery of letters at free-delivery

offices, and thinks it might prove fea-

table to employ a special station for the

use of the express service—a scheme

of doubtful expediency. The true rule

is to aim at the greatest practicable

dispatch in the delivery of all mail

matter.

He advises the repeal of the pre-

emptive laws, and approves

legislation inserting liberal grants

to railroads, and the funding of the

debt of the several Pacific railroads

with the proceeds of the same.

His opinion of polygamy may be

judged by the fact that he calls it an

“unjust practice” which should

be extirpated by “radical legislation.”

He dwells upon the claimed success

of the Chinese in the arts and favors

the entry of the Chinese into our country.

He comes out strong for an in-

crease of our foreign trade, and favors

“the extension of our foreign trade

with the countries of America which shall foster between us and them an unceasing movement of trade.”

This is probably the best and other

recommendations for the accom-

plishment of the great object are

scarcely feasible.

He favors a monetary union of Ameri-

can countries.

His recommendation that Congress

grant a pension to the veterans of the

war will meet with approbation from

millions of the old men and

countrymen, and with opposition from

the whole.

The whole, the message is a creditable

without being a brilliant one.

The Presidential election of the serv-

al State will meet at their respective

State capitals to-day. When they have

cast their ballots for the man of their

choice, the vote will be sealed and sent

by special messenger to Washington,

where the election will be decided.

The final result will take the oath of office

and deliver his inaugural address.

The old flag of our country is every-

where omnipotent [in the mouth].

The negroes do not dare to speak

with the white men and the negroes

with the white men.

They “both protest too much.” The

ultimate purpose of these galvanized

Confederates as respects the flag, are

assuredly outlined by the Oklaho-

ma State.

The Atlanta Constitution (Solid

South) boldly announces that

the negroes must revere with

the Democrats or be disfurnished

Cleveland's election, it will, keep

the South just as solid as it is to-day,

and nothing can prevent it. No doubt

this is the programme, but even a solid

Solid South may be broken in 1888.

“BROADBRIM.”
He writes to the “Times” from
Great and Gay Gotham.

SOME FOOLISH PEOPLE IN A SWEARING MOOD

A Disturbing Message to Soothsayers—The The-
aters—Art—“SWELL” Diners—
Singers—Drunken Men.

special Correspondence of the Times.

New York, Nov. 19, 1884.—“Locking

over the doors of the two or two

weeks ago, when I was gold hunting in California. I was in the city of Newark at the time.

I was writing to have the address

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